

# RECORD OF 1915 THROUGHOUT WORLD

Chronology of the Year, Giving  
the Most Important Events  
in All Countries.

## PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WAR

Sinking of Lusitania and the Teutonic  
Drives Through Poland and Ser-  
bia, the Outstanding Features  
—Prominent Persons Who  
Passed Away.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

## EUROPEAN WAR

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk by German submarine in the English channel, with 27 of crew.  
Jan. 2.—Russians annihilated Ninth Turkish army corps and routed First and Tenth corps in the Caucasus.  
Jan. 3.—Russian fleet passed in the Carpathians.  
Jan. 10.—Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by British.  
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Jan. 18.—Six German Zeppelins raided the Norfolk coast, dropping bombs in Yarmouth, Sandringham, King's Lynn, Comer, Sheringham and Beeton, causing heavy damage and some loss of life.  
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Feb. 8.—Germans violently bombarded Solsona, setting it afire.  
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May 7.—Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by Germans off coast of Ireland with loss of 1,265 lives, including 113 Americans; among the latter A. G. Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard, Chas. Frohman, Chas. Klein and Charles Plamondon.  
May 8.—British destroyer Maori sunk by mine.  
Russian naval base of Libau captured by Germans.  
May 11.—Cabinet decided U. S. should demand Germany make reparation for deaths of Americans resulting from submarine attacks and give guarantee against repetition of offenses.  
May 12.—British battleship Goliath torpedoed in Dardanelles, 500 lost.  
May 13.—President Wilson's note to Germany failed.  
May 17.—Zeppelin attacked English coast towns; was driven off and crippled by anti-aircraft fire.  
May 21.—French won entire Lorette hill north of Arras after six months of continuous fighting.  
May 22.—Russian battleship Panteleimon sunk in Black sea with 1,600 men.  
May 23.—Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary.  
May 25.—Italy invaded Austria at head of Gulf of Venice, seizing four towns.  
British warship Triumph sunk by torpedo in Dardanelles.  
May 26.—American steamer Nebraska, from Liverpool without cargo, struck and crippled by torpedo off Irish coast.  
Italy invaded the Trentino.  
May 27.—British battleship Majestic destroyed by torpedo in Dardanelles.  
British military steamship Princess Irene blown up in Sheerness harbor, 430 lives lost.  
May 30.—German reply to Wilson note received at Washington and declared evasive.  
May 31.—German Zeppelins made raid on London.  
June 3.—Przemysl captured by Germans and Austrians.  
June 11.—Italians took Gradisca and other important towns.  
June 12.—Austro-Germans, advancing on Lemberg, captured Mosciska.  
Allied airplane fleet bombarded Karlsruhe, killing 27 persons.  
Zeppelin raided English northeast coast, killing 15 persons.  
June 16.—Russians driven over Galician border.  
Germany called 400,000 young trained men to the colors.  
June 21.—Austro-Germans took Rawa Roska from Russians.  
General De Wet found guilty of treason.  
June 23.—Lemberg captured by Austro-Germans.  
French took German work called the Labyrinth, west of Lens.  
June 24.—Italy broke diplomatic relations with Turkey.  
Dominion freight liner Armenian sunk by Germans, 20 Americans lost.  
June 30.—Russians began retreat from Vistula river in Poland.  
July 1.—Twenty allied aeroplanes raided Bruges, destroying docks.  
U. S. navy department seized German wireless plant at Sayville, L. I., for breach of neutrality.  
July 2.—Germany's reply to American note on submarine warfare unyielding in most important particulars.  
July 3.—German forces in German Southwest Africa surrendered to General Botha.  
British liner Orduña, bringing Americans home from Europe, attacked by German submarine with torpedo and shells.  
July 18.—Austrian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sunk by Austrian submarine.  
July 22.—American reply to Germany reaffirming former stand, sent to Berlin.  
Terrible massacre of Armenians by Turks reported.  
July 25.—American steamer Lelanaw sunk by German submarine; crew saved.  
July 27.—Austrians made air raid on Verona.  
July 30.—Austrians occupied Lublin.  
July 31.—Leyland liner Iberian sunk by German torpedo boat; seven crew killed.  
Aug. 2.—Mitau, capital of Courland, taken by Germans.  
Aug. 3.—Great Britain flatly rejected American contentions against blockade.  
Aug. 5.—Warsaw occupied by the Germans.  
Aug. 6.—Ivangorod taken by Austro-Germans.  
Aug. 9.—British cruiser India and destroyer Lynx sunk.  
Aug. 10.—American reply to Germany, reaffirming former stand, sent to Berlin.  
Germans occupied Praga.  
Zeppelins raided English east coast, killing 15; one Zeppelin destroyed.  
Aug. 11.—U. S. rejected Austro-Hungarian views on shipment of war supplies.  
Aug. 11.—British submarines entered Black sea and torpedoed the Breslau and Goeben.  
Aug. 14.—British troopship Royal Edward sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; 900 lost.  
Aug. 17.—Germans took fortress of Kovno.  
Greek cabinet resigned and Venizelos was appointed Greek prime minister.  
Aug. 18.—Germany offered offer of compensation in Frye case.  
Zeppelins raided British east coast, killing ten civilians.  
Aug. 19.—White Star liner Arabic, Liverpool for Boston, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Irish coast; 46 lost, including two Americans.  
Aug. 20.—German fleet engaged Russian fleet in Gulf of Riga, each side losing several vessels.  
Aug. 21.—Germans took Russian fortress of Novogeorgievsk.  
Aug. 21.—Italy declared war on Turkey; German cruiser sunk by British submarine in Baltic sea.  
Aug. 22.—German submarine loaded Turkish troopship in Sea of Marmora.  
Germans captured Bielsk, Russia.  
Aug. 23.—Germans occupied Russian fortress of Osowets.  
Aug. 25.—Germans took Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk.  
Aug. 26.—Germans captured Russian fortress of Ollita.  
Germany declared the sinking of the Arabic, if done by German submarine, was justified, and demanded that the German government and full reparation would be made.  
Aug. 31.—Adolphe Pegoud, noted French aviator, killed in action.  
Germans took Russian fortress of Luga.  
Sept. 2.—Germany offered to submit Lusitania and Arabic compensation claims to The Hague tribunal.  
Russians evacuated Grodno.  
Germans involving Dumba and Bernstorff taken by British from J. F. J. Archibald.  
Sept. 4.—Allan liner Hesperian torpedoed off Fastnet; 26 lost.  
Sept. 9.—President Wilson demanded retraction of Austrian Ambassador Dumba.  
Sept. 10.—Germany declared it would pay no indemnity for Arabic deaths.  
Zeppelins raided London, killing 20 and injuring 86.  
Sept. 10.—Germany defended attack on Orduña, saying it tried to escape submarine.  
Anglo-French financial commission arrived in America to arrange for loan of \$50,000,000 to allies.  
Sept. 15.—Russians checked Von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga and drove Austrians further back in Galicia.  
Sept. 18.—Vilna evacuated by Russians.  
Sept. 19.—British transport Ramazan sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; hundreds lost.  
Sept. 22.—French aviators dropped 100 bombs on royal palace at Stuttgart and elsewhere in Wurtemberg.  
Germans captured Ostrow, but bulk of Russian army in Vilna salient escaped.  
Sept. 23.—Germany promised American ships carrying conditional contraband would not be sunk by submarines, and made other concessions.  
Sept. 25.—Allies on western front began offensive involving Dumba and Bernstorff.  
Sept. 25.—American loan to allies, half a billion dollars at 5 per cent, announced.  
Italian battleship Benedetto Brin destroyed by interior explosion; 246 lost.  
Austria-Hungary recalled Ambassador Dumba.

Sept. 29.—Great battle in west without definite result.  
Oct. 1.—Venizelos, Greek premier, resigned because the king opposed his program of aiding the allies.  
Oct. 2.—French Ambassador through Bernstorff, disavowed the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Arabic and offered indemnity for two American lives lost; President Wilson accepted offer.  
Oct. 7.—Four hundred thousand Austro-Germans began invasion of Serbia, crossing the Drina, Danube and Sava rivers at many points.  
New Greek cabinet headed by Alexander Zaimis appointed.  
Oct. 8.—Serbia declared war on Bulgaria.  
Greek cabinet decided on policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward allies.  
Oct. 9.—Fierce battle between Serbian and Austro-Germans along Drina river; Belgrade captured by the Germans.  
Oct. 10.—Six German naval officers interned at Norfolk, Va., disappeared.  
Oct. 12.—Bulgaria began invasion of Serbia.  
Serbia evacuated Semendria taken by the Germans.  
Germans executed Edith Cavell, British nurse in Brussels.  
Oct. 13.—Zeppelins bombarded London, killing 55 persons.  
Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.  
Oct. 15.—Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.  
France declared war on Bulgaria.  
Oct. 19.—Italy declared war on Bulgaria.  
Bulgarians cut Nish-Saloniki railroad at Vranja.  
Oct. 22.—German drive on Riga was halted.  
Germans defeated in bloody fight on Tahnur hill, France.  
Oct. 23.—Germany officially upheld execution of Edith Cavell.  
British submarine sank German cruiser Prinz Adalbert near Labau.  
Oct. 24.—British submarine sank transport Carmen in Sea of Marmora.  
Germans drove back Russians north-west of Divulje.  
Oct. 25.—Teutons and Bulgarians joined forces and moved south in Serbia.  
British transport Marquette torpedoed in Aegean; 90 lost.  
Oct. 28.—French cabinet resigned and Briand became premier.  
Nov. 4.—Zaimis cabinet defeated in Greek chamber of deputies and resigned.  
Nov. 5.—Bulgarians defeated French near Philip but were beaten at Babuna pass.  
German cruiser Undine sunk by British submarine.  
Nov. 6.—Bulgarians captured Nish, opening through rail route for Teutons to Turkey.  
King of Greece called M. Skoufoudis to form new neutral cabinet.  
Nov. 9.—Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine in Mediterranean; 200 lost, including some Americans.  
Nov. 10.—German cruiser Frauenlob torpedoed by British submarine in Baltic.  
Nov. 12.—Churchill resigned from British cabinet to join the army in France.  
Nov. 13.—Bulgarians and Germans drove Serbians out of Morava valley.  
Nov. 14.—Austrian aeroplanes raided Verona, killing thirty.  
Nov. 15.—U. S. called on Austria-Hungary to explain sinking of the Ancona.  
Nov. 17.—Bulgarians outflanked Serbians in Babuna pass and French along Cerna river.  
British hospital ship Ancha sunk by mine in English channel; 55 lost.  
Austria formally denied blame for loss of life in sinking of the Ancona.  
Goritz, under terrific bombardment, in flames in many places.  
Nov. 20.—Germans occupied Novibazar.  
German guardship sunk by Russian destroyers near Libau; 180 lost.  
Nov. 25.—Germans captured thousands more Serbians and drove the northern army toward the frontier.  
British advance on Bagdad repulsed by Turks.  
Nov. 27.—Serbian government and the diplomatic corps arrived at Scutari.  
Canadian government seized all high grade wheat in elevators from Fort William to Atlantic coast.  
Dec. 1.—Teutons and Bulgarians pursued Serbs into Albania.  
Dec. 2.—More Italians landed at Avlona, Monastir occupied by Austrians.  
Dec. 3.—Germans, French and three other officials of Hamburg-American line in New York convicted of conspiracy to deceive and defraud U. S.  
Dec. 3.—President Wilson asked Germany to accept Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché, and Captain von Pappe, military attaché of German embassy at Washington.  
Foreign Minister Sonnino declared Italy would fight the war to the finish.  
Dec. 4.—Unnamed American ship in Mediterranean sent wireless call saying it was attacked by submarine.  
Roumania commanded all foreign shipping in its harbors.  
Henry Ford's peace crusaders sailed from New York.  
Buenz, Koetter and Hochmeister, Hamburg-American line officials, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; Poppinghause to one year.  
Dec. 5.—Pope Benedict issued appeal for just and lasting peace.  
British submarine sank Turkish destroyer and five other vessels in Sea of Marmora.  
Roumania closed Danube to navigation.  
Dec. 8.—U. S. asked Austria to disavow attack on the Ancona, punish the submarine commander and pay for deaths of Americans.  
Dec. 9.—Allies driven from Serbia into Greece.  
Dec. 10.—Kaiser recalled Boy-Ed and Von Pappe.  
Dec. 14.—U. S. demanded France release ship Germans taken from American vessels.  
Dec. 15.—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Field Marshal French as British commander in France and Flanders.  
Austria made unsatisfactory reply to note on Ancona.  
Dec. 17.—Four Germans arrested in New York and Jersey City on charge of plotting to blow up Welland canal.  
Nov. 11.—Million dollar fire in war material plant of Rocking Stone company at Trenton, N. J.  
Nov. 23.—Fire destroyed much of Avalon, Catalina island.  
Explosion at Du Pont Powder company plant at Wilmington, Del., killed 21.  
Dec. 9.—Hopewell, Va., Du Pont powder town, burned.

July 3.—J. P. Morgan shot twice by Frank Holt, who placed bomb in capitol at Washington.  
July 5.—Twenty-nine killed and 1,110 injured in Independence day celebrations.  
July 9.—Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, committed suicide in cell.  
World's Christian Endeavor convention opened in Chicago.  
July 10.—Robbers held up L. & N. train in Alabama and got nearly \$60,000.  
July 15.—Thomas A. Edison made head of board of civilian inventors to advise navy department.  
July 14.—Harry K. Thaw declared sane by jury.  
Aug. 1.—Joe Cooper and Morris Keller killed in "race" at Des Moines.  
Slide in Culebra cut blocked Panama canal.  
Aug. 10.—Business men's army training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., opened.  
Aug. 15.—Leo Frank taken from Georgia prison farm by mob and hanged.  
Aug. 20.—Powder mills in Delaware and Massachusetts mysteriously blown up.  
Sept. 20.—Citizens' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, opened.  
Sept. 27.—A. R. national encampment opened in Washington.  
Sept. 30.—Wireless phone message sent from Washington to Hawaii.  
Oct. 1.—Six midshipmen dismissed and others punished at Annapolis for hazing.  
Capt. E. R. Monfort, Cincinnati, elected commander in chief of G. A. R.  
Oct. 4.—Mayor Thompson of Chicago ordered Sunday liquor selling stopped.  
Oct. 5.—President Wilson announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington.  
Dec. 4.—Panama-Pacific exposition closed.  
Dec. 5.—Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn appointed archbishop of Chicago.  
Dec. 18.—President Wilson married Mrs. Norman Galt.  
Dec. 25.—American Civic association met in Washington.  
Convention of American Association for Labor Legislation opened in Washington.

Jan. 1.—Revolutionists in Paraguay seized President Sierre.  
Feb. 11.—Father Vladimir Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, was elected general of the Society of Jesus.  
Feb. 12.—President Davilmar of Haiti fled the country.  
March 23.—China acknowledged Japanese control over Southern Manchuria.  
April 23.—Japan sent ultimatum to China.  
Danish diet granted suffrage to women.  
May 4.—China yielded to Japan's demands.  
May 27.—Manuel de Arriaga, president of Portugal, resigned.  
June 1.—Danish parliament adopted new constitution giving franchise to women.  
July 27.—Revolutionists in Haiti killed President Guillaume, and proclaimed Dr. Rosalvo Bobo president.  
July 25.—United States marines and blue-jackets landed at Port Au Prince, Haiti, and took charge.  
Aug. 12.—Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in eruption.  
Gen. Dartiguevaev elected president of Haiti by national assembly.  
Sept. 17.—Ward received from Villjalmur Stefansson, arctic explorer, who had been missing for year and a half.  
Oct. 25.—Porter Charles convicted at Como, Italy, of wife murder and given life term.  
Nov. 10.—Emperor Yoshihito formally mounted the throne of Japan.  
Dec. 2.—Epidemic of typhus in Mexico City reported.  
Chinese rebels seized cruiser Chao-Ho at Shanghai and fought two other warships.  
U. S. court at Philadelphia ordered moving picture trust to dissolve.

Jan. 2.—Karl Goldmark, famous composer, in Vienna.  
Jan. 5.—Mme. Jeanne Gerville-Loache, opera star, at New York.  
Jan. 30.—Marshall P. Wilder, author and humorist, at St. Paul.  
Feb. 4.—Mrs. M. E. Eradon, English novelist.  
Feb. 5.—Edward Tilden, Chicago packer.  
Feb. 12.—James Creelman, war correspondent, at St. Paul.  
Feb. 13.—Fanny Crosby, famous blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.  
Feb. 16.—Tmil Charles Waldteufel, French composer, at Paris.  
Feb. 18.—Francis James, once notorious bandit, at Excelsior Springs, Mo.  
March 12.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.  
Count Sergius Julowich Witte, in Petrograd.  
April 16.—Aviator Lincoln Beachey dropped 3,000 feet to death at San Francisco.  
March 15.—Walter Crane, artist, lecturer, writer, in London, aged seventy.  
Capt. Henry King, editor St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
March 20.—Charles Francis Adams, publicist and historian, in Washington.  
March 24.—Morgan Robertson, author, at Atlantic City.  
April 2.—Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in London.  
April 6.—Lyman B. Glover, theatrical manager, at Chicago.  
Curtis Guild, Jr., former governor of Massachusetts, at Boston.  
April 7.—F. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, artist and author, in New York.  
April 13.—William R. Nelson, editor Kansas City Star, at Kansas City.  
April 16.—Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.  
April 18.—Baron Herbert de Reuter, managing director of Reuter's Telegram company, committed suicide in England.  
May 2.—Ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine in New York.  
June 2.—O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot, in New York.  
July 2.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, in Paris.  
July 10.—Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago, at Buffalo.  
July 12.—Dr. J. A. Holmes, publisher Seattle Times.  
July 13.—Dr. J. A. Biethen, director of federal bureau of mines, at Denver.  
July 16.—St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.  
July 17.—Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, noted actress.  
July 28.—Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of Oxford English dictionary.  
Aug. 4.—Maarten Maartens, novelist, in Zelst, Holland.  
Aug. 6.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, former secretary of navy, at New York.  
Aug. 9.—George Fitch, editor and humorist, at Berkeley, Cal.  
Aug. 17.—Brig. Gen. John C. Black, Civil war veteran, former congressman at large from Illinois and former president of U. S. civil service commission, at Chicago.  
Aug. 19.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, at Rome.  
Sept. 4.—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan, at Bad Homburg, Germany.  
Dr. C. J. Finlay, who discovered yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes, at Havana, Cuba.  
Sept. 25.—John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, at Hingham, Mass.  
Sept. 9.—Albert G. Spaulding in San Diego, Cal.  
Sept. 11.—Sir William C. Van Horne, former president Canadian Pacific railway, in Illinois.  
Sept. 12.—William Sprague, war governor of Rhode Island and former senator.  
Sept. 21.—Anthony Comstock, vice crusader, at Summit, N. J.  
Sept. 26.—J. Keir Hardie, British labor leader, at Glasgow.

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Oct. 4.—Mayor Thompson of Chicago ordered Sunday liquor selling stopped.  
Oct. 5.—President Wilson announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington.  
Dec. 4.—Panama-Pacific exposition closed.  
Dec. 5.—Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn appointed archbishop of Chicago.  
Dec. 18.—President Wilson married Mrs. Norman Galt.  
Dec. 25.—American Civic association met in Washington.  
Convention of American Association for Labor Legislation opened in Washington.

Jan. 1.—Revolutionists in Paraguay seized President Sierre.  
Feb. 11.—Father Vladimir Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, was elected general of the Society of Jesus.  
Feb. 12.—President Davilmar of Haiti fled the country.  
March 23.—China acknowledged Japanese control over Southern Manchuria.  
April 23.—Japan sent ultimatum to China.  
Danish diet granted suffrage to women.  
May 4.—China yielded to Japan's demands.  
May 27.—Manuel de Arriaga, president of Portugal, resigned.  
June 1.—Danish parliament adopted new constitution giving franchise to women.  
July 27.—Revolutionists in Haiti killed President Guillaume, and proclaimed Dr. Rosalvo Bobo president.  
July 25.—United States marines and blue-jackets landed at Port Au Prince, Haiti, and took charge.  
Aug. 12.—Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in eruption.  
Gen. Dartiguevaev elected president of Haiti by national assembly.  
Sept. 17.—Ward received from Villjalmur Stefansson, arctic explorer, who had been missing for year and a half.  
Oct. 25.—Porter Charles convicted at Como, Italy, of wife murder and given life term.  
Nov. 10.—Emperor Yoshihito formally mounted the throne of Japan.  
Dec. 2.—Epidemic of typhus in Mexico City reported.  
Chinese rebels seized cruiser Chao-Ho at Shanghai and fought two other warships.  
U. S. court at Philadelphia ordered moving picture trust to dissolve.

Jan. 2.—Karl Goldmark, famous composer, in Vienna.  
Jan. 5.—Mme. Jeanne Gerville-Loache, opera star, at New York.  
Jan. 30.—Marshall P. Wilder, author and humorist, at St. Paul.  
Feb. 4.—Mrs. M. E. Eradon, English novelist.  
Feb. 5.—Edward Tilden, Chicago packer.  
Feb. 12.—James Creelman, war correspondent, at St. Paul.  
Feb. 13.—Fanny Crosby, famous blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.  
Feb. 16.—Tmil Charles Waldteufel, French composer, at Paris.  
Feb. 18.—Francis James, once notorious bandit, at Excelsior Springs, Mo.  
March 12.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.  
Count Sergius Julowich Witte, in Petrograd.  
April 16.—Aviator Lincoln Beachey dropped 3,000 feet to death at San Francisco.  
March 15.—Walter Crane, artist, lecturer, writer, in London, aged seventy.  
Capt. Henry King, editor St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
March 20.—Charles Francis Adams, publicist and historian, in Washington.  
March 24.—Morgan Robertson, author, at Atlantic City.  
April 2.—Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in London.  
April 6.—Lyman B. Glover, theatrical manager, at Chicago.  
Curtis Guild, Jr., former governor of Massachusetts, at Boston.  
April 7.—F. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, artist and author, in New York.  
April 13.—William R. Nelson, editor Kansas City Star, at Kansas City.  
April 16.—Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.  
April 18.—Baron Herbert de Reuter, managing director of Reuter's Telegram company, committed suicide in England.  
May 2.—Ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine in New York.  
June 2.—O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot, in New York.  
July 2.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, in Paris.  
July 10.—Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago, at Buffalo.  
July 12.—Dr. J. A. Holmes, publisher Seattle Times.  
July 13.—Dr. J. A. Biethen, director of federal bureau of mines, at Denver.  
July 16.—St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.  
July 17.—Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, noted actress.  
July 28.—Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of Oxford English dictionary.  
Aug. 4.—Maarten Maartens, novelist, in Zelst, Holland.  
Aug. 6.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, former secretary of navy, at New York.  
Aug. 9.—George Fitch, editor and humorist, at Berkeley, Cal.  
Aug. 17.—Brig. Gen. John C. Black, Civil war veteran, former congressman at large from Illinois and former president of U. S. civil service commission, at Chicago.  
Aug. 19.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, at Rome.  
Sept. 4.—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan, at Bad Homburg, Germany.  
Dr. C. J. Finlay, who discovered yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes, at Havana, Cuba.  
Sept. 25.—John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, at Hingham, Mass.  
Sept. 9.—Albert G. Spaulding in San Diego, Cal.  
Sept. 11.—Sir William C. Van Horne, former president Canadian Pacific railway, in Illinois.  
Sept. 12.—William Sprague, war governor of Rhode Island and former senator.  
Sept. 21.—Anthony Comstock, vice crusader, at Summit, N. J.  
Sept. 26.—J. Keir Hardie, British labor leader, at Glasgow.

Oct. 1.—Rev. Robert Codman, Episcopal bishop of Maine, at Boston.  
Oct. 3.—Daniel M. Houser, publisher of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
Oct. 11.—Henri Fabre, French entomologist.  
Oct. 16.—Sir Lionel Carden, British diplomat, in London.  
Oct. 25.—Paul Hervieu, French dramatic author.  
Oct. 30.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian statesman, at Hawley Heath, England.  
Oct. 31.—Blanche Walsh, actress, at Cleveland, O.  
Nov. 1.—E. W. Preterius, publisher of St. Louis Times, committed suicide.  
Herman Ridder, publisher New York Staats Zeitung, at New York.  
Oct. 5.—John Lewis Waller, noted actor, in London.  
Nov. 6.—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia financier.  
Nov. 9.—E. S. Willard, noted actor, in London.  
Nov. 14.—Booker T. Washington, noted negro educator, at Tuskegee, Ala.  
Nov. 15.—Former Senator Julius C. Burrows at Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Dec. 4.—August Pitou, actor and playwright, at Hoboken, N. J.  
Dec. 5.—Gen. Fous Rabi, hero of Cuban wars, at Santiago.  
Edward Smith, president American Shipbuilding company, at Buffalo.  
Dec. 9.—Stephen Phillips, English poet.  
Dec. 10.—Lt. Col. C. S. Bromwell, head of army engineer corps in Hawaii, committed suicide.  
Abraham Gruber, prominent New York politician.  
Dec. 12.—Former U. S. Senator F. M. Cockrell, at Washington.  
Earl of Glasgow at Fairline, Scotland.  
Dec. 15.—Viscount Alverstone, former lord chief justice of Great Britain.

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April 15.—Great building strike declared in Chicago.  
April 30.—Federal board of arbitration awarded wage increase to engineers of 88 western railroads.  
Bridges and structural iron workers of Chicago struck.  
June 12.—Great street car strike in Chicago.  
June 15.—Chicago street car strike ended by arbitration agreement.  
June 25.—Shut down of Chicago's building construction industry ordered because of strike.  
July 10.—Chicago's building trade strike lockout settled.  
July 16.—Employees of Chicago surface lines won big victory in arbitration award.  
July 30.—Strike and rioting at Bayonne plant of Standard Oil Co.  
July 27.—Standard Oil strike at Bayonne, N. J., ended.  
Sept. 27.—Twenty-five thousand Chicago garment makers called out on strike.  
Dec. 5.—Fifty-four Chicago labor leaders indicted for conspiracy, extortion and malicious mischief.

Jan. 5.—Carranza forces under Obregon stormed and captured Puebla, and took Gen. Angeles prisoner.  
Jan. 27.—Provisional President Garza and his government fled from Mexico City to Cuernavaca.  
Jan. 28.—Carranza forces under General Obregon occupied Mexico City.  
Feb. 11.—Carranza expelled Jose Caro, Spanish minister, from office.  
March 9.—Seran battleship ordered from Guantanamo to Vera Cruz.  
March 12.—Carranza evacuated Mexico City and Zapata entered. John B. Meamus, American, killed by Zapatistas while American flag floated over his house.  
April 12.—Villa forces defeated near Jarita, losing 500 killed.  
Victoriano Huerta landed at New York.  
June 4.—Carranza armies led by Obregon defeated Villa and took Leon after battle lasting five days.  
June 27.—Victoriano Huerta arrested in New Mexico on charge of inciting another Mexican revolution.  
July 5.—Diplomats from Latin America in Washington conferred on Mexico situation.  
Aug. 5.—Six Mexican bandits killed and three Americans wounded in battle at Norias ranch, north of Brownsville, Tex.  
Aug. 18.—Armed Mexican crossed Rio Grande near Mercedes, Tex., and attacked outpost of American cavalrymen, killing Corporal Wilman.  
Aug. 19.—Villa accepted Pan-American proposition for peace conference.  
Aug. 30.—Gen. Pascual Orozco, noted Huerta leader, killed while leading raid in Texas.  
Sept. 17.—Eighteen Mexicans shot in two fights between U. S. regulars and Carranza soldiers.  
Oct. 9.—Recognition of Carranza recommended by Secretary Lansing and Latin-American diplomats.  
Oct. 19.—Mexican bandits robbed a train in Texas, killing three Americans; posse killed ten Mexicans for alleged complicity in the crime.  
Carranza formally recognized as president of Mexico by United States, and six Latin-American governments.  
Nov. 3.—Villa's army withdrew from siege of Agua Prieta.  
Dec. 15.—Villa gave up fight against Carranza.

Jan. 5.—Federal league filed suit against National and American leagues, charging violation of Sherman antitrust act.  
Jan. 28.—American association was made a major league.  
April 5.—Jesse Willard won heavyweight championship by knocking out Jack Johnson in 21st round at Havana, Cuba.  
May 21.—Ralph De Palma won 500-mile auto race at Indianapolis, breaking all records.  
July 5.—Wisconsin university won conference athletic meet.  
June 19.—Jerome Travers won national amateur golf championship.  
June 25.—Yale beat Harvard in regatta at New London.  
June 26.—Dario Resta, driving Peugeot car, won 500-mile race at Chicago, averaging 77.5 miles an hour.  
June 28.—Cornell won intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie.  
July 11.—Olympic cup won by Chicago golf team at Cleveland.  
July 24.—Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago won western amateur golf championship.  
Aug. 19.—Tom McNamara, Boston, won western open golf championship at Chicago.  
Aug. 20.—Louis B. Clarke won Grand American trapshooting handicap at Chicago.  
Gil Anderson in a Stutz won Elgin road race, breaking all records.  
Sept. 4.—Robert Gardner of Chicago won American amateur golf championship.  
Sept. 7.—W. M. Johnston of California won national tennis championship.  
Sept. 11.—Packy McFarland defeated Mike Gibbons in ten round bout at New York.  
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia won women's national amateur golf championship at Chicago.  
Oct. 9.—Gil Anderson in a Stutz won Astor cup race at Sheepshead Bay speedway, averaging 102.6 miles an hour for 50 miles.  
Oct. 13.—Boston American league team won world championship from Philadelphia National league team.  
Dec. 13.—Baseball war ended, Federal league quitting.

## INDUSTRIAL

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